45

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2016-17)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2017-18)

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2017 / Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

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(2017-18)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 15 March, 2017

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 15 March, 2017

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2017 / Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Forty-Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. The Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation were laid on the Table of the House on 08 February, 2017 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 16 February, 2017. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2017-18).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 09 March, 2017.

5. For facility of reference, the Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of the Report.

New Delhi;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Finance

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PART- I

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an independent Ministry on 15th October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other relating to Programme Implementation.

1.2 The Statistics Wing re-designated as National Statistics Office (NSO) consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

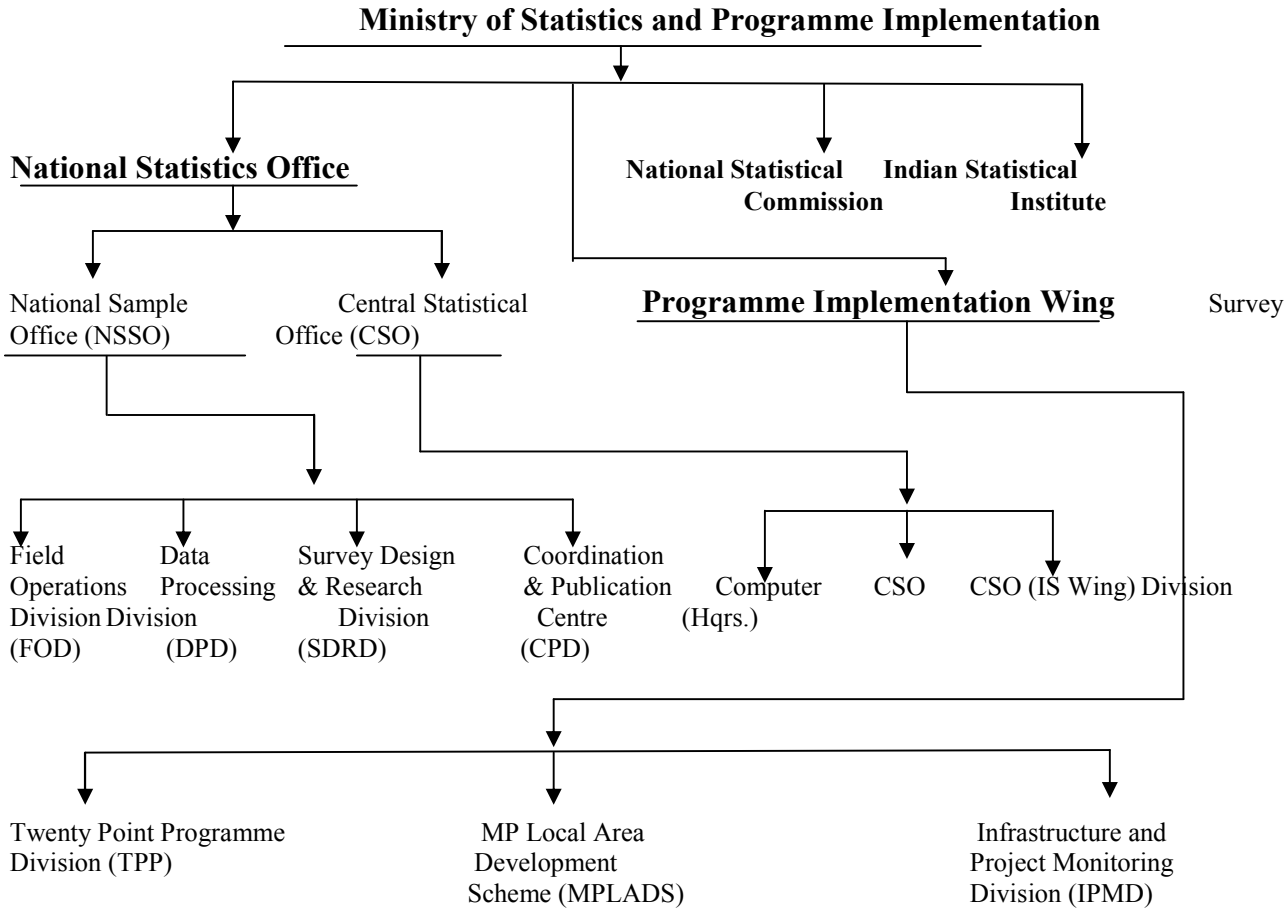
1.3 The Programme Implementation Wing consists of three Divisions, namely, (i) Twenty Point Programme (ii) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division and (iii) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.

1.4 Besides these two wings, there is a National Statistical Commission (NSC) created through a Resolution of Government of India and one Autonomous Institute viz. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) declared as an institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament.

1.5 The Government of India in a resolution dated 1st June, 2005 with the approval of the Cabinet, has set up a National Statistical Commission (NSC) in the Ministry. The Chief Statistician of India (CSI) is the Secretary to the Commission. Also Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata is given grants-in-aid by the Ministry to run its affairs.

1.6 The activities of the Ministry are undertaken by utilising the services of about **6300** officers and staff, posted in **189** sub-regional, regional, zonal and headquarter offices spread throughout the country.

1.7 The organisational structure of the Ministry is as under:



1.8 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation attaches considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Centre and State Governments and non-official sources and studies. The surveys conducted by the Ministry are based on scientific sampling methods. Field data are collected through dedicated field staff.

1.9 In line with the emphasis on the quality of statistics released by the Ministry, the methodological issues concerning the compilation of statistics are overseen by Committees like Advisory Committee on National Accounts, Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics, Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL), etc. The Ministry compiles datasets based on current data, after applying standard statistical techniques and extensive scrutiny and supervision.

1.10 India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling its Standards. The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS, which is disseminated on the Ministry's website as well as on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF. The Ministry releases the datasets covered under the Real Sector of SDDS through press notes and its web-site simultaneously.

1.11 The Ministry has been designated as the nodal Ministry to facilitate the implementation of the SAARC Social Charter in India. The Ministry organizes technical meetings on a regular basis on various topics to assess the data-gaps in the system and the quality of statistics currently released.

1.12 The CSO staff participates in meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on statistical compilations and international practices. The Ministry's officials have been associated with international agencies on the development of methodologies, particularly in the areas of national accounts, informal sector statistics, large-scale sample surveys, conduct of censuses, service sector statistics, non-observed economy, social sector statistics, environmental statistics and classifications. The contribution of the Ministry's officials in international meetings on these subjects is highly appreciated.

1.13 **The National Statistics Office (NSO)**:

(i) Acts as the nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, lays down and maintains norms and standards in the field of statistics, involving concepts and definitions, methodology of data collection, processing of data and dissemination of results;

(ii) Coordinates the statistical work in respect of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) advises the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and also DESs on statistical methodology and on statistical analysis of data;

(iii) Prepares national accounts as well as publishes annual estimates of national product, government and private consumption expenditure, capital formation, savings, estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, as also the state level gross capital formation of supra-regional sectors and prepares comparable estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) at current prices;

(iv) Maintains liaison with international statistical organizations, such as, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), etc.

(v) Compiles and releases the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) every month in the form of 'quick estimates'; conducts the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI); and provides statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of the organized manufacturing sector;

(vi) Organizes and conducts periodic all-India Economic Censuses and follow-up enterprise surveys, provides an in-house facility to process the data collected through various socio-economic surveys and follow-up enterprise surveys of Economic Censuses;

(vii) Examines the survey reports from the technical angle and evaluates the sampling design including survey feasibility studies in respect of surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization and other Central Ministries and Departments;

(viii) Conducts large scale all-India sample surveys for creating the database needed for studying the impact of specific problems for the benefit of different population groups in diverse socio-economic areas, such as employment, consumer expenditure, housing and environment, literacy levels, health, nutrition, tourism, family welfare, etc;

(ix) Dissemination of statistical information on various aspects through a number of publications distributed to Government, semi-Government, or private data users/ agencies; and disseminates data, on request, to the United Nations agencies like the UNSD, the ESCAP, the ILO and other international agencies;

(x) Releases grants-in-aid to registered Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions of repute for undertaking special studies or surveys, printing of statistical reports, and financing seminars, workshops and conferences relating to different subject areas of official statistics; and

(xi) Organising in-service and induction courses to build the capacity of not only Central and State personnel but also international statisticians.

1.14 **Programme Implementation Wing :**

The Programme Implementation Wing has three functioning divisions namely Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division and the MP Local Area Development Scheme Division.

(a) Monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP):

The 20 Point Programme Division monitors the progress on the implementation of TPP-2006 and evaluates the progress at macro level. Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007. The programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, health & family welfare, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas. The Management Information System (MIS) developed by this Ministry now consists of a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) and Annual Report. The QPR covers monitoring of achievement in respect of 19 items (earlier 20), whereas Annual Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under TPP-06. Annual Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports on TPP-2006 are hoisted on this Ministry's website **(**www.mospi.gov.in**).** The monitoring mechanism formulated under TPP-06 provides for collection of information on the physical progress of the schemes covered under TPP-2006. On the basis of the information received from State Governments & Central nodal Ministries, the Ministry brings out Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR), Quartely Capsule Reports, and Annual Report for information to the concerned. Earlier the Ministry was disseminating the data on monthly basis and bringing out the Monthly Progress Reports. However since September 2014, the information is now being disseminated & reports released on quarterly basis.

(b) Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD):

The IPMD Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division monitors and facilitates the implementation of the projects costing Rs. 150 Croress and above in the Central Sector. The important activities of this Division include (a) bringing out periodical reports, review notes, remedial measures and facilitating solution for problems of the projects (b) while all projects are monitored at a quarterly basis, major projects costing between Rs. 150 Croress and Rs. 1000 Croress and mega projects costing over Rs. 1000 Croress are monitored on a monthly basis through flash report system. On the basis of the reports from Ministries / Departments, "Flash Report on Mega Project" for all projects costing above Rs. 1000 Croress is drawn up before the end of each month. (c) The division assists (i) the public investment board by providing critical appraisal of the state of preparedness of projects, (ii) Committee of

Secretaries by apprising the COS of the constraints and implementation and action taken or initiated by various agencies on its directions and (iii) Cabinet Committee on Investment etc.

The IPMD also collects relevant statistics of production and productivity from concerned Ministries / Department and compiles and analyses the information in the form of Monthly Progress Reports. This Division is entrusted with the monitoring of performance of the country's 11-key infrastructure sectors, namely, power, coal, steel, railways, telecommunication, ports, fertilisers, cement, petroleum and natural gas, roads and civil aviation. The performance of these sectors are analysed with reference to the targets for the month / period for submission and intimated to the Prime Minister's office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

When asked as to how effective has the project monitoring by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation been *vis-a-vis* time and cost overruns and whether the project monitoring has helped taking timely remedial measures by the Administrative Ministries, the Ministry in their reply to the General list of points pertaining to Demands for Grants (2017-18) replied as under :

> "1. MoSPI monitors the implementation of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its Online Computerized Monitoring system (OCMS).
>
> 2. The OCMS, Government-to-Government (G2G) software, has been developed on Oracle platform with suitable web-interface to enable project implementing agencies to regularly upload the status of projects in real time. The OCMS portal is not specific to any sector or method of funding. The data submission process undergoes multi-level authentication and authorization.
>
> 3. OCMS allows uploading of all relevant information on projects under implementation, such as milestones; expenditure; work completion status; problems being faced; reasons for delay; and documents (like project plan, PERT and CPM charts) and graphic and pictorial depictions.
>
> 4. The basic objective of his Ministry's reports/analysis is to provide integrated single access for all the projects cutting across the Ministries and the Sectors.
>
> 5. Impact of Monitoring: The MoSPI has been instrumental in flagging out the problems in its periodical review reports (monthly/quarterly) as well as in various review

meetings taken by the concerned administrative Ministries, which enables in identifying constraints and taking suitable appropriate remedial measures.

(i) An analysis of cost overrun in the last 17 years with respect to the originally approved costs shows that the cost overrun has come down from 36% in March 2000 to 11.45% in November, 2016.

(ii) An analysis of Time overrun in the last 17 years with respect to the original schedule shows that the time overrun has come down from 44.99% in March 2000 to 27.53% in November, 2016.

6. In addition, the time and cost overruns have also come down *inter alia* on account of various policies and control measures taken by the Government such as:

- Rigorous project appraisal;
- Setting up of Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Regular review of the Infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries based on the issues flagged by the MoSPI;
- Setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects."

(c) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):

The MP local Area Development Scheme Division was created during 1994. The Programme Implementation Wing of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the MP Local Area Development Scheme.

1.15 **Administration Division inter-alia**

a. Functions as the Cadre Controlling Authority to manage the Indian Statistical Service and Subordinate Statistical Service including matters like training, career and manpower planning besides providing services to NSO and PI Wing; and

b. Acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.16 National Statistical Commission

The main functions of the Commission is to evolve strategies for improving the statistical system of the country, besides serving as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country and evolving, monitoring and enforcing statistical priorities and standards. The Commission has four part-time members. The Secretary, NITI Aayog is an ex-officio member and the Chief Statistician of India is the Secretary of the Commission.

1.17 Objectives

Broadly, the objectives of the Ministry are to:

i. To make available data/statistics on some key parameters to Planners and Policy makers in Government and outside;
ii. To improve the quality and reliability of existing data sets, and to reduce the time lag in bringing out statistics;
iii. To make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers and planners;
iv. To implement and monitor the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);
v. To monitor central projects of Rs. 150 Croress and above, and release regular reports;
vi. Acts as the nodal Ministry for the Indian Statistical Institute and ensures its functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 (57 of 1959).

1.18 Sustainable Development Goals

On 25th September 2015, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York adopted the document titled *Transforming Our World : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals which will transform the world in the next 15 years. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development *viz.* Economic, Social and Environmental. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is involved in the global efforts by the UN Statistical Commission to develop an indicator framework for global monitoring for SDGs. India is a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDG). The fourth meeting of the IAEG-SDG has finalised a list of Global Indicators of SDGs to be placed before the UN Statistical Commission for consideration and

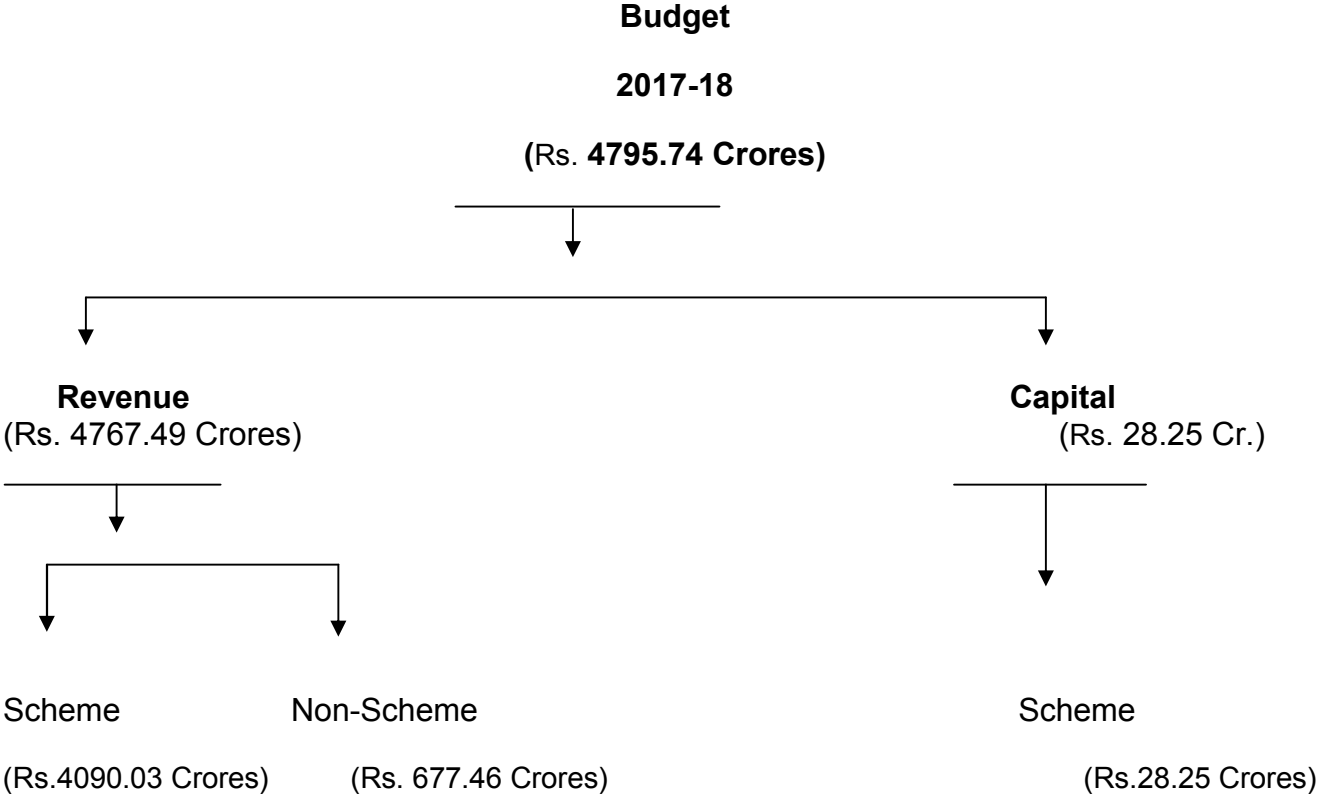
approval. In India, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been assigned the responsibility of developing statistical indicators for measuring the policy outcome. NITI Aayog has constituted a Working Group to deal with the matters relating to SDGs in which Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is member. Towards development of National Indicator Framework for SDGs, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has initiated dialogues with the Central Ministries and the State Governments. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organised a National Workshop on developing a monitoring framework for the SDGs with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments in September, 2016. As per the recommendation of the workshop, the nodal Ministries for each SDG will define / prioritize the targets in the national context in partnership with the other related Ministries which are responsible for implementing various SDGs targets as per NITI Aayog mapping in consultation with State Governments with technical support from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

CHAPTER - II

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

BUDGET 2017– 2018

2.1. The Demands for Grants under Demand No. 92 for the Ministry includes a budget proposal of Rs. 4795.74 Crores for the year 2017-18. The demand under Revenue is Rs. 4767.49 Crores and under Capital is Rs. 28.25 Crores. The Ministry proposes to undertake two Schemes (including MPLADS) with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4090.03 Crores under Scheme Revenue and Rs. 28.25 Crores under Scheme Capital.



2.2. A statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals for 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 (expenditure up to December, 2016) and Budget Estimates for 2017-2018 both under Plan/Scheme and Non-Plan/Non-Scheme and statement showing major head and Division wise break up is in the following tables, respectively.

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Statement showing BE, RE and Actuals for 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & and BE for 2017-18

(Total Plan/Scheme and Total Non plan/Non-Scheme)

(Rs.in lakhs)

	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Expenditure upto December, 2016	BE
Non-Plan/Non-Scheme (Total MOSPI)	44,588.00	43,008.00	45,198.03	47,437.00	48,103.00	48,346.83	55,283.00	55,982.00	43,989.58	67,746.00
(%ge change)				*(6.4%)*	*(11.8%)*	*(7.0%)*	*(16.5%)*	*(16.4%)*	*-(9.0%)*	*(22.5%)*
Plan/Scheme (Without MPLADS)	52,800.00	30,932.00	26,680.32	40,250.00	20,004.00	19,292.74	25,000.00	25,000.00	14,380.35	16,828.00
(%ge change)				*-(23.8%)*	*-(35.3%)*	*-(27.7%)*	*-(37.9%)*	*(25.0%)*	*-(25.5%)*	*-(32.7%)*
TOTAL (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS) without MPLADS	**97,388.00**	**73,940.00**	**71,878.35**	**87,687.00**	**68,107.00**	**67,639.57**	**80,283.00**	**80,982.00**	**58,369.93**	**84,574.00**
(%ge change)				*-(10.0%)*	*-(7.9%)*	*-(5.9%)*	*-(8.4%)*	*(18.9%)*	*-(13.7%)*	*(5.3%)*
MPLADS	395,000.00	395,000.00	335,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	350,200.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	262,850.00	395,000.00
(%ge change)				*(0.0%)*	*(0.0%)*	*(4.5%)*	*(0.0%)*	*(0.0%)*	*-(24.9%)*	*(0.0%)*
TOTAL Plan/Scheme (including MPLADS)	**447,800.00**	**425,932.00**	**361,680.32**	**435,250.00**	**415,004.00**	**369,492.74**	**420,000.00**	**420,000.00**	**277,230.35**	**411,828.00**
(%ge change)				*-(2.8%)*	*-(2.6%)*	*(2.2%)*	*-(3.5%)*	*(1.2%)*	*-(25.0%)*	*-(1.9%)*
G. TOTAL MOSPI (Plan/Scheme + NP/NS)	**492,388.00**	**468,940.00**	**406,878.35**	**482,687.00**	**463,107.00**	**417,839.57**	**475,283.00**	**475,982.00**	**321,219.93**	**479,574.00**
(%ge change)				***-(2.0%)***	***-(1.2%)***	***(2.7%)***	***-(1.5%)***	***(2.8%)***	***-(23.1%)***	***(0.9%)***

Note : %ge increase (+) / decrease (-) has been calculated using figures of the current year over the corresponding figure of previous year.

C. NON-SCHEME 2017-18

2.3. The Ministry's Non-Scheme budget of Rs. 677.46 Crores in 2017-18 is primarily salary oriented as the major function of the Statistics Wing (NSO) is to conduct surveys, collect, analyses and disseminate data, which is a staff intensive function.

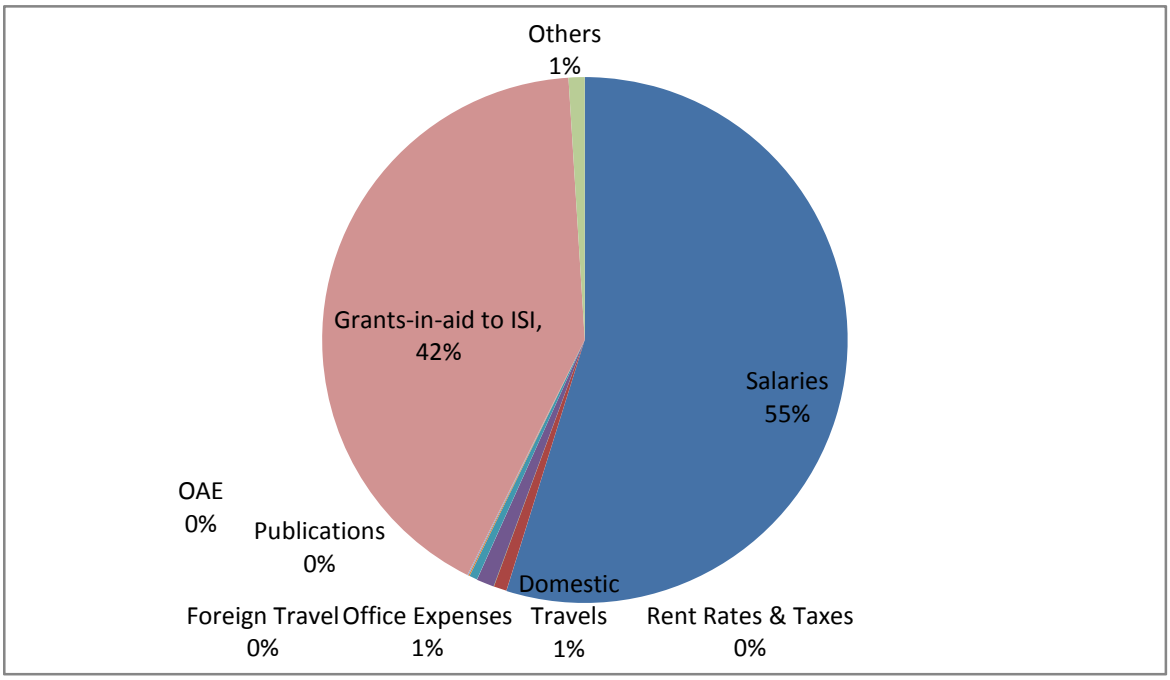
The major components of the Non-Scheme budget for the Ministry during 2017-2018 are given below:

Object Head	Budget	% of total Non-Scheme Budget
Salaries	Rs. 37136.00 lakh	54.82 %
Domestic Travels	Rs. 544.25 lakh	0.80 %
Foreign Travel	Rs. 16.47 lakh	0.02 %
Office Expenses	Rs. 729.94 lakh	1.08 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 347.23 lakh	0.51 %
Publications	Rs. 46.10 lakh	0.07 %
OAE	Rs. 44.68 lakh	0.07 %
Grants-in-aid to ISI, Kolkata	Rs. 28215.00 lakh	41.65 %
Others	Rs. 666.33	0.98%

Pictorial depiction:

Object head wise Non-Scheme Budget allocation

2017-18



2.4. Grants-in-aid to ISI are released on the basis of the recommendations of a Statutory Committee set up under Section 8(1) of the ISI Act. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs.28215.00 lakh has been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non Scheme allocation during 2017-18.

2.5. National Statistical Commission Non Scheme budget for the year 2017-18 has been kept at Rs. 1.50 Crores.

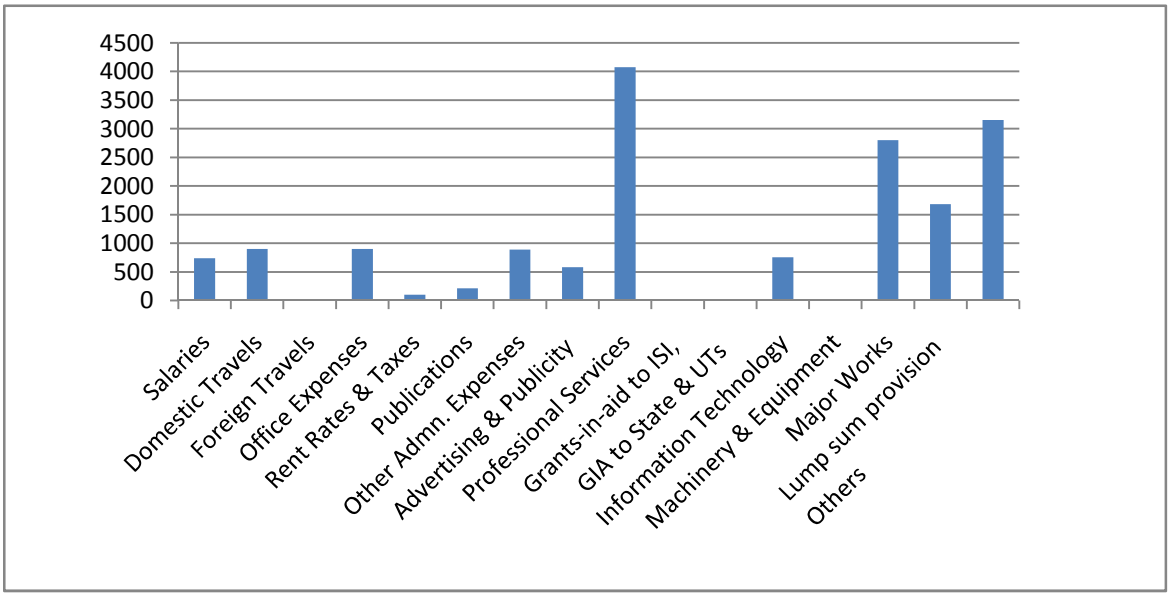
2.6. Trend of Non-Plan/Non-Scheme expenditure indicates an increase in expenditure from Rs. 559.82 Crores in 2016-17 (RE) to Rs. 677.46 Crores (BE) during 2017-18 indicating an increase of 21.01%.

D. SCHEME 2017-18

2.7. The Scheme budget proposal in 2017-18 is Rs. 4118.28 Crores to be spent on MPLAD Scheme and other Schemes. MPLAD Scheme has a budget provision of Rs. 3950.00 Crores which is 95.91% of total Plan outlay of Ministry. Out of Rs. 168.28 Crores for other Schemes, the major components of expenditure are as follows:

Object Head	Budget	% of total Plan Budget of Rs. 250.00 Cr.
Salaries	Rs. 738.00 lakh	4.39 %
Domestic Travels	Rs. 901.00 lakh	5.35 %
Foreign Travels	Rs. 15.00 lakh	0.09 %
Office Expenses	Rs. 900.00 lakh	5.35 %
Rent Rates & Taxes	Rs. 100.00 lakh	0.59%
Publications	Rs. 210.00 lakh	1.25%
Other Admn. Expenses	Rs. 890.00 lakh	5.29%
Advertising & Publicity	Rs. 582.00 lakh	3.46%
Professional Services	Rs. 4077.00 lakh	24.23 %
Information Technology	Rs. 757.00 lakh	4.50%
Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 25.00 lakh	0.15%
Major Works	Rs. 2800.00 lakh	16.64 %
Lump sum provision for NE States	Rs. 1680.00 lakh	9.98 %
Others	Rs. 3153.00 lakh	18.74 %

Pictorial depiction:



2.8 Grants-in-aid: The proposed outlay under grants-in-aid during 2017-18 is Rs.3978.31 Crores which includes i) Rs. 3950.00 Crores for MPLAD Scheme ii) Rs. 28.31 Crores for Capacity Development.

2.9. Ministry initiated with five plan scheme in the XIIth Five Year including MPLAD (the plan Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes has been merged with Capacity Development from the financial year 2015-16) and from the financial year 2014-15, two centrally sponsored schemes namely ISSP and BSLLD have been merged together and renamed as Support for Statistical Strengthening Project. Based on advise of Secretary (Expenditure) regarding rationalization of schemes by merging relatively small schemes into a logical large schematic framework, the Plan Schemes 'Economic Census' and 'Support for Statistical Strengthening' were merged with Plan Scheme 'Capacity Development', therefore, presently the Ministry is having only 3 Plan Schemes namely, Capacity Development, Grant-in-Aid to ISI and MPLADS. Economic Census and Support for Statistical Strengthening are the sub-schemes of the Plan Scheme Capacity Development subsequent to rationalization. Information on the Plan/Scheme provision (BE, RE and Actuals) during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of XIIth Five Year Plan are elucidated in the following statement.

Appendix IV

MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Plan/Scheme-wise allocation of BE, RE & Actual Expenditure 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

(Plan/ Scheme Budget & ISI)

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the plan/scheme	11th Plan Outlay (2007-12) (` in Crore)	2014-15	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
			Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Actual expenditure	BE	RE	Expected Expenditure	BE
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (1+2):										
1	# Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	*	1,511.58	5,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	-	-
2	# India Statistical Strenthening Project(Modernisation of Statistical System in India)	*								
Central Sector Schemes (3 to 8):										
3	Capacity Development	364.50	9,184.96	11,250.00	9,604.00	8,891.45	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	16,828.00
4	Sixth Economic Census**	91.00	11,361.45	10,000.00	1,100.00	1,101.29	-	-	-	-
	Total NSO (1 to 4)	**455.50**	**22,057.99**	**26,250.00**	**14,704.00**	**13,992.74**	**17,000.00**	**17,000.00**	**17,000.00**	**16,828.00**
5	Grant in aid to ISI	120.00	4,485.80	14,000.00	5,300.00	5,300.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	-
	P.I. Wing									
6	Strengthening, Monotoring and Evaluation for Projects & Programmes*	18.50	136.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total MOSPI (without MPLADS)		**594.00**	**26,680.32**	**40,250.00**	**20,004.00**	**19,292.74**	**25,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**16,828.00**
7	MPLADS		335,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	350,200.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00
Grand Plan Total (MOSPI)		**594.00**	**361,680.32**	**435,250.00**	**415,004.00**	**369,492.74**	**420,000.00**	**420,000.00**	**420,000.00**	**411,828.00**

ISSP and BSLLD merged and became Support for Statistical Strengthening from the year 2014-15.

* The Scheme 'Strengthening, Monotoring and Evaluation for Projects & Programmes' has been merged with the Plan Scheme Capacity Development w.e.f. 2015-16

** Support for Statistical Strengthening and Economic Census have become the Sub Scheme of Capacity Development with effect from 2016-17. Therefore the Ministry will have two Plan Schemes namely "Capacity Development" and "Grant-in-Aid to ISI", in addition to MPLADS.

2.10 The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is in operation since 23rd December, 1993. Under this scheme, the Members of Parliament (LS&RS both) have a choice to recommend to the concerned District Collectors(s) works of capital nature to the tune of Rs. 5 Crores per year to be taken up in their respective constituencies/States for creation of durable assets based on local needs. The amount is released by MPLAD Division in two installments every year. Since funds under the scheme are non-lapsable, funds

earmarked for a financial year, if not released during a particular year, are carried forward to the next financial year(s). The District Authorities execute development works on the recommendation of Member of Parliament in accordance with the extant guidelines prescribed by the respective State Government.

2.11. Under the scheme of MPLADS, an aggregate amount of Rs.42137.75 Croress have been released by the Government of India till 31.12.2016. During the same period, the District Authorities are reported to have issued the sanctions for different items of work costing Rs. 42522.44 Croress and against this, the expenditure of Rs. 38940.79 Croress has been achieved. During the current year 2016-17, up to 31.12.2016, an amount of Rs.2628.50 Croress has been released.

2.12 **Plan Schemes being implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17**

To implement the mandate given to the Ministry, and to fulfill its objectives, the Ministry has been operating the following five Plan Schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), besides Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

A. Central Sector Schemes

(i) Capacity Development
(ii) Economic Census
(iii) Strengthening, Monitoring & Evaluation of Projects/Programmes*
(iv) Grant-in-aid to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)

* Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes has been merged with Capacity Development from the financial year 2015-16.

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(i) Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

The India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) –Pilot, have been merged as one scheme, in the Annual Plan 2014-15 based on the Planning Commission O.M. No. M-12043/03/2013-PC, dated July 11th, 2013. The two schemes operated separately upto 2013-14.

C. However, after rationalization of Plan Schemes by Ministry of Finance, the Schemes 'Economic Census' and 'Support for Statistical Strengthening' have been merged with the Plan Scheme 'Capacity Development' and categorized as the Sub-Schemes of 'Capacity Development'. Therefore, the Ministry is implementing following two Plan Schemes at present (in addition to MPLADS):

(i) Capacity Development
(ii) Grant-in-aid to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)

D. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

The MPLAD scheme is unique in the way that it is a Central Sector Plan Scheme, but does not fall under any Five Year Plan. The allocation of fund for this scheme is made on annual basis.

(i) Capacity Development:

Capacity Development :The Scheme '***Capacity Development***' is a *Central Sector Scheme*implemented by MOSPI during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. The scheme is an amalgamation of the following nine ongoing 10th Plan central sector schemes, three of which were operated by Central Statistics Office (CSO), five by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and one by Administration Division of MOSPI, without any change in the basic parameters, but with extended scope, intended to take up, *inter-alia*, additional statistical compilations, improve the coverage and quality of various data sets and provide training facilities to statistical personnel in the Centre and States:

i. Institutional Development & Capacity Building in Statistics
ii. Improvement of National Accounts Statistics
iii. Development of Social, Environmental and Price Statistics
iv. Improvement of Informal Sector Statistics
v. Strengthening of Field Survey capabilities of NSSO
vi. Strengthening of Data Processing Capabilities of NSSO
vii. Strengthening of Survey Design & Research Capabilities of NSSO,
viii. Grant-in-Aid to States for carrying out NSS in North-Eastern States, and

ix. Additional/alteration and modernization of office buildings.

x. Strengthening of Computer Centre.

xi. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes.

Since Financial Year 2016-17 the plan scheme “Economic Census” and “Support for Statistical Strengthening” has been made sub-scheme of Capacity Development, while undertaking the rationalization of the Plan Scheme of the Ministry.

Major Components of the scheme of Capacity Development:

A. Improvement of National Accounts Statistics

B. Improvements in Price Statistics

C. Improving Social, Environment and Allied Statistics : Major sub-components

   a. Social Statistics

   b. Environment Statistics

   c. Research, Awards and Fellowship for Statistical Capacity Building

D. Improving the Economic Sector Statistics

E. Training / Capacity Building of Statistical Personnel in Official Statistics

F. Strengthening of Coordination with Central and State Statistical Organizations

G. Addition / Alteration and Modernization of Office Buildings

H. Strengthening of Computer Centre

I. Strengthening of Survey Capabilities of NSSO

Objectives

The broad objectives of this composite scheme are:-

i. To make available data / statistics on key parameters to planners and policy makers in Government and outside;

ii. To improve the quality, coverage and timeliness of National and State Accounts Statistics. Compilation of the accounts of Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) as per the guidelines provided in the UN Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts;

iii. To improve the quality, coverage and timeliness of Social, Environment and Allied Statistics; Price Statistics; and Economic Statistics;

iv. To make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet the demand of policy makers and planners;
v. Training and human resources development in official statistics, including management of National StatisticalSystems Training Academy (NSSTA) for capacity building in production, organization and management of official statistics.
vi. To ensure better and intense coordination with the Central and State Statistical Organizations for timely, reliable and credible socio-economic statistics;
vii. To strengthen the National Sample Survey Office(NSSO) for undertaking various sample surveys ; and
viii. To provide conducive office environment to officers and staff of MOSPI for bringing improvement in efficiency.
ix. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Projects and Programmes has been merged with Capacity Development from the financial year 2015-16. The objective of this scheme is to improve the quality of project formulation, appraisal and implementation and also enhance the information flow through the use of IT is envisaged. While initially the scheme focused on activities relating to project implementation, later it was broad based to include the activities relating to evaluation and appraisal of the schemes forming part of the Twenty Point Programme and later also encompassed training for District/State officials and physical monitoring through 3rd party of the MPLAD Scheme. The Scheme is now strengthening the Institutional Development and Capacity Building & Monitoring aspects of all the three Divisions of the PI Wing and training activities, monitoring/evaluation/studies, obtaining information online/IT improvement activities etc. The Scheme is increasingly becoming vital for successful implementation of the MPLADS and the TPP Schemes, and for the activities of Infrastructure Project Monitoring.

Sub-schemes of Capacity Development:

(a) **Capacity Development** - **Economic Census:**

Economic Census: It is a Central Sector scheme being conducted in association with States/UTs Directorate's of Economics and Statistics. It is a complete count of all the

establishments (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defense and compulsory social security) of the country. The Scheme envisages to provide up-to-date information on operational and other characteristics, viz., number of establishments ; number of persons employed; source of finance; type of ownership, religion and social group of owner of all establishments in the country, according to their industrial activity including their distribution at All-India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy which will be used for micro level/ decentralised planning and also for undertaking detailed follow up sample surveys to assess contribution of various sectors of the economy in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Census is not conducted on annual basis, but periodically. While during the Annual Plans 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 some preliminary work concerning the Census has been taken up, the main work for conducting the Economic Census has started in the year 2012-13, including the field work in 13 States and Union Territories. Field work for the Sixth Economic Census has been completed during 2013-14. The software development for data entry and validation of the 6th Economic Census has also been completed. The provisional result of the Economic Census have been declared on 30.07.2014 and final results were released on 31.03.2016. States related reports of most of the states have been prepared except J&K and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. States have either released the state related report or are in the process of releasing the same.

(b) **Capacity Development** - **Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)**

The project is aimed at building up a sound statistical system through which the ultimate benefits of the scheme would be in terms of providing a sound data support mechanism in respect of comparable statistical indicators. The objective of the scheme is sought to be achieved through this plan scheme is to strengthen the capacity of the State Statistical System keeping in view the National Statistical Commission (NSC) 2001 recommendations. In particular, the project is designed to give effect to those NSC recommendations that concern the States/UTs, by strengthening the State/UT level Statistical System, in general and strengthening the role of the State Directorates/Bureaus of Economics and Statistics, in particular. The project is also designed to help build the required capacities at the State/UT level to collect, compile and disseminate relevant and reliable official statistics, to serve the twin objectives of planning and policy making at the State and Sub-State levels. India

Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD), these two centrally sponsored schemes have been merged as one scheme, i.e. Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) in the Annual Plan 2014-15. In year 2016-17 Support for Statistical Strengthening was made converted to a Central Sector Scheme.

(ii) Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17th December 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learning society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28th April 1932 and subsequently came under the purview of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (XXVI of 1961) which was amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognized as an "Institute of national importance" by The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959, No.57 of 1959 of the Parliament on 24th December 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M.Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes were started in July 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the "Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995" of the Parliament, when Institute was empowered to award degrees / diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to statistics.

(iii) Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme.

The basic objective of the MPLAD Scheme, launched in December 1993, is to enable Members of Parliament to recommend creation of durable community assets. The scheme is governed by a set of Guidelines which have been revised from time to time and the last such revision was made in June, 2016. This scheme is Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India, as Special Central Assistance to States for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of developmental community works recommended by Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The allocation of funds is made on annual basis. The Members of Parliament have a recommendatory role under the Scheme. The MPs recommend their choice of works to the concerned District Authorities who get them implemented by following the established procedure of the concerned State Government.

CHAPTER- III

National Accounts Statistics

3.1 The system of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts - current and accumulation accounts, balance sheets and tables based on agreed concepts, definitions and accounting rules. From the stage of production of goods and services to the stage of their final disposal, innumerable transactions take place. National Accounts help us to understand in a nutshell how these various transactions are inter-related and give us an idea of the working of an economy. The NAS are compiled to meet the needs of Government, private analysts, policy makers and decision takers. The major use of the NAS is to assess how a country's economy is performing over time. These data are immensely useful for the purpose of building-up macro-economic models for projecting long and short-term expectations about future prospects. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is the value in monetary terms of all goods and services produced in the economy in a given period of time, is the most important macro-economic aggregate of National Accounts. It is also used as a denominator for the estimation of rates of saving, capital formation, fiscal deficit, current account deficit, interest payments, expenditure on various social sectors, to name a few.

3.2 The BE for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of Central Statistical Office were Rs. 135.36 crore and Rs. 165.98 crore respectively. The (CSO) regularly compiles estimates of national accounts aggregates (i.e. domestic product, consumption expenditure, capital formation, saving, capital stock etc.) for the economy as a whole as well as for institutional sectors. In January, 2015, CSO introduced the new series of national accounts statistics with base year 2011-12, replacing the previous series with base year 2004-05. The reason for changing the base year of the national accounts periodically is to take into account the structural changes which have been taking place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy. Base year revisions of national accounts statistics are followed by base year revision of regional accounts. During 2015-16, CSO has imparted necessary training and guidance to the state officials on the changes in methodologies and data sources in the new series for compilation of state income estimates on revised base year.

The change of base year is more relevant in the case of India. GDP computations need to be based on the accounting information available with producing entities. However in India, with a large informal sector, there is a large segment of the economy for which regular accounts information is not available, and their contribution can only be assessed from surveys on unincorporated enterprises conducted usually with a five-year interval.

Faster changes in the economy require base revision with shorter intervals. Earlier it was 10 years now it is five years. The last four base year revisions are as following:

i. From 1980-81 to 1993-94 in February 1999;

ii. From 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in January 2006;

iii. From 1999-2000 to 2004-05 in January 2010; and

iv. From 2004-05 to 2011-12 on January 30, 2015.

The differences in the old and new series can be examined from the view point of the impact on the base year estimates as well as the impact in growth rates.

3.3 The principle objective of National Accounts is to measure Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is a measure of the aggregate value addition in an economy. Value Added, in simple terms, is derived by subtracting Value of Purchased Inputs from Value of Output. It gives an idea of the incomes generated in an economy during a specified period. GDP is also equal to the expenditures, by way of investment, saving or consumption. Further, as compared to the different indicators reflecting the status of a particular aspect of the economy, GDP is comprehensive and combines all these sectoral aspects to provide an indicator for the whole economy. Therefore, the growth of an economy is judged by the increase in GDP. In the majority of categories, the new series has made use of the current indices and data available and therefore, more precisely captures the underlying changes in value as compared to the old series.

The new method of compilation, since it follows an enterprise approach, captures value addition at enterprise level and is different from earlier method where value addition was being captured at the level of establishment. Difference in growth in value addition at the enterprise level indicates that efficiencies have been achieved by enterprises in the areas other than

production. Thus, policy maker has to think whether the objective is to increase the output by addition or full utilisation of capacities or to obtain higher value addition by product improvement etc. For policies regarding output enhancement, volume indicators should be used and for policies regarding higher income generation, value indicators should be preferred.

3.4 The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister gave its approval for adoption of United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics on 04/05/2016 which have been notified vide Gazette Notification dated 15/06/2016. Central Statistics Office released the following macroeconomic indices as per pre-decided time schedule:

- Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is used as a measure of inflation by many users and RBI for formulating /regulating Monetary Policy.
- Monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which is a unit free number based on data of fixed items from a fixed panel of factories that reflects short term changes in the manufacturing sector.
- Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2015-16 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2015-16 with base year 2011-12.
- Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the First and Second Quarters of 2016-17 with base year 2011-12.

3.5 MoSPI revised the Advance Release Calendar of Annual and Quarterly Estimates of GDP and policy of revision of Annual & Quarterly Estimates of GDP and related Macro-economic Aggregates. According to the revised calendar, the following estimates are scheduled to be released up to March, 2017.

(i) The First Advance Estimates of GDP for the year 2016-17 on **January 6, 2017.**

(ii) The First Revised Estimates of GDP and related macro-economic aggregates for 2015-16 on **January 31, 2017**.

(iii) Second advance estimates for the year 2016-17 and Quarterly estimates for the third quarter (October – December) of 2016-17 on February 28, 2017.

The results of Sixth Economic Census (EC) were released by this Ministry in March, 2016. These are a data source on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, for both organized and unorganized sectors, by geographical location, type of ownership, source of finance, etc.

3.6 When enquired as to how the Sixth Economic Census has helped in micro level / decentralised planning, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

> "In the Sixth Economic Census Enumeration Blocks (EBs) of Population Census 2011 were used as primary geographical units for both urban and rural areas for the purpose of listing of establishments. In most of the earlier ECs, UFS (Urban Frame Survey) Blocks of NSSO were taken as the primary geographical units for urban areas. Use of EBs would facilitate the linking of Census 2011 database with that of Sixth EC at the lower geographical levels like EBs and wards. The State/UT specific table containing district wise data have been supplied to all the States/UTs. Further, unit level data of Sixth EC have also been provided. Being a census, information on total number of establishments and number of workers engaged in various activities is available at State and Sub-State level for decentralized planning."

3.7 When asked how useful the Sixth Economic Census data been in identifying the focus areas in the National Skill Development Programme, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

> "The Directory of Establishments of Sixth EC covers establishments employing 10 or more workers and is being used for projecting vacancies and job opportunities in these establishments. Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment is using the Directory (Frame i.e. list of establishment) for Quarterly Employment Survey for estimating employment and unemployment. This apart, information contained in above Directory of Establishments employing 10 or more workers, on geographical distribution of establishments is being used as a tool for career counseling for students under National Career Service Project."

CHAPTER- IV

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

4.1 Since its inception in 1950, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for conducting large scale nation-wide sample surveys for generating statistics for bridging the data gaps on varied socio-economic aspects crucial for planning, policy formulation and informed decision making. Primary data is collected regularly through nation-wide household and establishments surveys. Apart from conducting surveys, the NSSO provides technical guidance to States in the field of agricultural statistics for conducting crop area and yield estimation surveys under the Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) Scheme, undertakes the field work relating to Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and collects monthly data on retail prices. NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical commission (NSC) with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and dissemination of NSS data. It also maintains and updates frame of urban area units for use in sample surveys in urban areas. The NSSO has four divisions, namely (i) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), (ii) Field Operations Division (FOD), (iii) Data Processing Division (DPD) and (iv) Coordination and Publication Division (CPD). The BE for NSSO in the year 2016-17 was Rs. 288.01 crores while BE for the fiscal 2017-18 is Rs. 310.22 crores.

4.2 National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) will be launching nation-wide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with the primary objective of collecting data to measure quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban area, as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators in both rural and urban areas. The survey is to start in the last quarter of 2016-2017 and will continue thereafter on quarterly basis. For the launch of PLFS, NSSO with the technical assistance of World Bank, has developed a software, viz., Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution, which will replace the paper schedule of NSSO surveys with the tablet based schedule for data collection and validation. This will help in faster data processing and will further reduce the time gap between completion of survey and release of results.

4.3 The Swachhta Status Report 2016 based on a survey conducted by NSSO during May-June, 2015, was released and uploaded on the Ministry's website in April, 2016. The survey

aimed at giving a snapshot of the situation on the availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste and liquid waste at sample village/ward and household levels aggregated at State and country levels.

4.4 When asked about the steps taken by the Ministry to address the issue of discrepancy with States-generated data and remedial measures initiated thus far, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

"State Domestic Product

The Annual joint discussions with the representatives from the Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) on estimates of State Domestic Product are organised by the National Accounts Division (NAD), Central Statistics Office (CSO) each year. The discussions are attended by States/UTs where States are represented by senior officers from DES along with a team of working level officers. Week long discussions involve detailed interactions among officers of CSO and State Government Officials regarding the methodological issues, data sources etc. The Central Statistics Office also conducts Regional Training Workshops covering groups of States/UTs to provide technical guidance in the compilation of State Domestic Product and other related aggregates. The workshops involve detailed discussions with the working level Officials of the State DESs along with the hands-on training sessions. CSO also provides technical support to State Directorates of Economics and Statistics for organizing the State specific training programmes on various topics as per the requirement of the concerned State for the State / District level Officials.

Socio-Economic Survey Data

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts socio-economic surveys on the various subjects on all-India basis. Based on the sample canvassed by the NSSO (Central Sample), the results of each survey are published in the form of reports. The State Governments also participate in these surveys on a matching sample basis (State Sample), using the same survey instruments (i.e. schedules and concepts & definitions). The purpose of participation of State Governments in the above surveys is to have adequate sample size to facilitate generation of sub-sate/district level estimate by State Governments by pooling Central & State sample data. Due to difference in set

of samples, data collection and processing, there may be some difference in the results published by NSSO and State Governments.

The data collected by State Governments, through the state sample, are processed by them as per the data processing protocols and a common tabulation plan developed by NSSO. Thus, several methodological and conceptual frameworks have been designed by the Ministry to ensure minimizing differences to the possible extent in the results as generated by the State Governments. The State Government officials involved in conducting the sample surveys are imparted training on the concepts & definitions through a common training conference, so that the agency bias is minimized. The data processing methodologies as well as data processing software are also shared with the State Governments official developed by NSSO.

NSSO has also developed a uniform methodology and software for use by the State Governments to bring out sub-state level estimates by pooling the data of Central and States sample. The pooling methodology and software are shared with the State Governments and training on the same to the State Governments officers is organized by the NSSO on regular intervals."

4.5 When asked about the official data on employment and unemployment across the country being released Quinquennially by the NSSO *viz-a-viz* monthly employment data released in developed countries like United States, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

"In view of requirement of reliable official data on employment and unemployment with frequent/short interval, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is in the process of launching Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for generating quarterly estimates of employment and unemployment for urban areas and annual estimates for the same for both in urban and rural areas. The PLFS is expected to be launched shortly and thereafter will continue on regular basis."

CHAPTER- V

MANPOWER RELATED ISSUES

5.1 There are 861 vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service as on 01.12.2016. In the absence of regular field staff as per requirement, the sample surveys by NSSO will have to be conducted through Contractual Staff, which may affect the quality of data collected.

5.2 The National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) faces some problems due to non-availability of adequate number of regular faculty members and the associated support staff dealing with the training, administrative and financial matters. The effective execution of all the programmes envisaged by the NSSTA would be subject to resolving the said operational problem in a systemic, systematic and priority cum time bound manner.

5.3 Service Anomalies: To create a better working environment the following anomalies need to be removed:

- Entry grade pay of Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) and similar other services (for eg. Inspectors of Central Excise, Customs and Income Tax and Assistants of CSS) are not same. Due to difficult nature of data collection work and lower grade pay in comparison to other Central Group B Services, Ministry faces problems of not many candidates inclined to join the services and even if they join, the attrition rate is very high.
- Centralized selection creates a mismatch between language known and language required for statistical surveys in the field.

The implementation of the prestigious scheme of “Support for Statistical Strengthening”, which will be implemented by the States/ UTs, will depend upon timely approvals/finalization of the State Programmes in the new States and their timely implementation by the State Govts. Further, availability of requisite funds and timely release of funds to the participating States is also a crucial factor for proper and timely implementation.

5.4 When enquired about the perennial shortage of manpower at various levels adversely impacting the quality of data as the sample surveys are being conducted through contractual personnel and mechanism to ensure the authenticity of data collected by private agencies, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

"So far NSSSO, MoSPI, has directly engaged contractual personnel against the vacant posts of Junior Statistical Officers (JSOs) for conducting its surveys and not through any private agencies. In order to ascertain that suitable personnel are engaged, the candidates are scrutinized on their past experiences in similar assignments and also on their relevant academic qualifications. The right candidates are further interviewed by a board, chaired by the head of concerned field office, before being finally selected. The selected candidates, known as Field Investigators, are then made to undergo several rounds of training and hand holding exercises before engaging them in actual surveys. The training of the Field Investigators is organized elaborately in local languages to ensure correct implementations of concepts and definitions while collecting data. There is also a system of inspection/supervision and scrutiny of data as collected by the Field Investigators by senior regular officers to check and ensure the quality of data.

As per the survey process flow, for any NSS Socio Economic (SE) surveys, Field Operations Division (FOD) collects the data, Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) prepares the survey instruments and also prepares the report, and Data Processing Division (DPD) is involved in the data processing activity of these SE surveys. DPD makes its best efforts through scrutiny, verification and validation of data to improve the quality of data. In the entire process of data validation, DPD closely interacts with FOD and SDRD for clarifications, wherever required. Data validation process in DPD is quite elaborate and involves pre-data entry scrutiny, post data entry scrutiny in the form of Computer Scrutiny Program for content checks, coverage checks, howler (extreme value) checks, consistency checks through computer edit rules etc. These validation rules are provided by SDRD, based on which the requisite software is developed in DPD. Thus, several levels of checks and balances are embedded into the system so as to ensure the reliability and authenticity of the survey data and results."

5.4 When asked about the status of implementation of cadre review in the statistical service, the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under :

> "The Cadre Review of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) was approved on 29.07.2015 and subsequently ISS Service Rule, 2016 were notified vide MoSPI Notification No. GSR 579 (E) dated 07.06.2016."

CHAPTER- VI

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Grant-in-Aid to ISI

6.1 The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in conducting integrated programme of research, training and practical application of statistics in different disciplines through a large number of projects. By an Act of Parliament, known as the ISI Act (No. 57) of 1959, the Institute was declared as an 'Institute of National Importance' and was conferred with the right to hold examinations and grant degrees and diplomas in statistics and allied disciplines. By the 'Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act 1995', the Institute has also been empowered to conduct courses, besides statistics, in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and other subjects related to Statistics. Grants-in-aid to ISI are released on the basis of the recommendations of a Statutory Committee set up under Section 8(1) of the ISI Act. From the budget of the Ministry, an amount of Rs. 18,881.10 lakh has been kept as grants-in-aid to the Institute, as Non Plan allocation during 2016-17. The BE for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 were Rs. 252.81 crores and Rs. 274.15 crores respectively.

The Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata was established on 17th December, 1931 and was registered as a non-profit learning society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28th April, 1932 and subsequently came under the purview of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (XXVI of 1961) which was amended in 1964. For its substantial contribution to the quality of theoretical and applied statistical work, the Institute was recognized as an "Institute of national importance" by The Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959. By virtue of this Act, the Institute was empowered to award degrees and diplomas in statistics. As a result, Bachelor of Statistics {B.Stat. (Hons.)}, Master of Statistics (M. Stat.) and Ph.D. programmes were started in July, 1960. Scope was further enlarged by the "Indian Statistical Institute (Amendment) Act, No.38 of 1995" of the Parliament, when Institute was empowered to award degrees / diplomas not only in Statistics but also in Mathematics, Quantitative Economics, Computer Science and such other subjects related to statistics.

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is an autonomous organisation created under an Act of Parliament. The Ministry provides Grant-in-Aid to ISI on regular basis in fulfillment of the object of the ISI Act, 1959.

6.2 When enquired about the steps being undertaken for expansion and strengthening of premier National Institutes like Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), the Ministry in their reply to the general list of points related to Demands for Grants (2017-18) stated as under:

"**Expansion Activities:** There has been a renewed focus on the strengthening of new Centres at Chennai and Tezpur. Both these Centres have got adequate land allocated for setting up of new Campus. The construction of a boundary wall at ISI, Chennai Centre is almost complete. Construction of the campus infrastructure at ISI, Chennai would be started soon. ISI, Tezpur has finalised the infrastructure plan for its upcoming campus and construction is scheduled to commence soon. The list of proposed courses at Chennai Centre of ISI are Six month part-time Certificate Programme on Business Analytics, B. S in Applied Statistics, B.S in Mathematics with Computer applications, M.S in Mathematics with Computer applications and M. S in Theoretical Computer Science. ISI Tezpur expansion includes up-gradation of an existing PGD Course to two-year Master's programme and introduction of a new 3-year course called the Bachelor of Science in Quantitative Economics. This Centre is also in the process of increasing its intake. R.C. Bose Centre for Cryptology and Security, Kolkata, has been established at the instance of National Security Adviser (NSA). Creation of posts and construction activities are under progress. This Centre proposes to conduct various Diploma courses and short term training programmes for the Defence personnel apart from providing necessary support to various wings of Indian Defence establishments in respect of Cryptology and Cyber Security research.

Academic collaboration and exchanges, development of research: To enhance the Industry-academic collaboration activities of the Institute, a Cell for Collaboration with Academia, Industry and R & D Labs (C-CAIR) has been set up. Through C-CAIR, many stake holders including industry, research labs and academic organizations are approaching the Institute seeking collaborations. Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have been signed/extended between ISI and several other organizations including Airport Authority of India, National Highway Authority of India, Silicon Valley Community Foundation, Ericsson India, Networks Specified, University of Gothenburg, American Society for Quality, India and Dauphine University. Very recently a MoU has

been signed with Tata Consultancy Services extending the scope of collaboration between the two organizations. Many more are in the offing.

Undertaking of Externally funded Projects: The Institute continues to undertake a large number of externally funded projects as part of its academic activities. At present there are around 170 on-going externally funded projects in the Institute. The major funding agencies of the projects are Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, Government of West Bengal, DST, DGCIS, DAE, DBT, RBI, the erstwhile Planning Commission, UGC, Metro Rail, Kolkata and IBM (USA), Intel Corporation (USA), Samsung (Korea), US Army, London School of Economics, International Growth Centre and European Union Commission. Very recently ISI has partnered with other organizations namely Bose Institute, IICB, IISER and Tata Medical Centre to establish a System Medicine Biocluster under the overall coordination of NIBMG and funded by DBT. As a part of this a high computing data centre will be set up in ISI. Apart from this, the Institute is working very closely with the Government of India and various State Governments for solving social problems and for improvement of services being offered by the Government."

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

1. The Committee find that in the past three fiscals, the BE, RE and the actual expenditure of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (without MPLADS) have been plummeting with figures of Rs. 528 Crores (BE), Rs. 309.32 Crores (RE) and Rs. 266.80 Crores (Actual Expenditure), respectively for the year 2014-15 *while* the corresponding figures for the year 2015-16 were Rs. 402.50 Crores, Rs. 200.04 Crores and Rs. 192.93 Crores. Continuing the trend in 2016-17 as well, the BE, RE and actual expenditure were Rs. 250 Crores, Rs. 250 Crores and Rs. 143.80 Crores (Expenditure upto December, 2016) respectively, which has now prevailed this fiscal also, as the allocation for the financial year 2017-18 is just Rs. 168.28 Crores, that is a steep reduction of 32.7%, this only reestablishes that the budgetary process should be rationalised and made more realistic and need based. In this era of enhanced technological wherewithals and economic dynamism, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is expected to play an important role, particularly in terms of operationalisation of conceptual tools like 'big data' and 'real-time' data. It is, therefore, necessary that the budget allocation of the Ministry be revisited in the backdrop of the contemporary economic scenario, warranting enhanced role of authentic data base. The Committee would thus recommend enhanced allocations for the Ministry. The Ministry should also improve their performance by better utilisations by pluging the chronic gap in BE and actual expenditure.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS (NAS)

2. The Committee note that the system of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts - current and accumulation accounts, balance sheets and tables based on agreed concepts, definitions and accounting rules. The Committee also note that the major use of the NAS is to assess how a country's economy is performing over time. The primary aim of official statistics is to provide an accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive and

meaningful empirical picture of the society and economy to keep people informed and also support formulation and monitoring of economic and social policies by the Government. The Committee are of the view that the new series of National Accounts with 2011-12 as the base year has raised more questions than answers. The GDP data does not seem to reflect the momentum of economic activities across the spectrum. It is, therefore, imperative that a more realistic computation method be adopted with a view to enhancing the credibility of official statistics. Further, taking into account the fact that the changes in the National Accounts have come about due to change in the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and due to change in the system of accounting from cost to market price, the Committee are of the view that there should be a linear way of working out these variations rather than doing it at an interval of five years or more. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should examine the possibility of revising the National Accounts annually to pre-empt the kind of controversies and debates that are being generated right now and make dedicated efforts to strengthen the system besides regular data collection. The Committee would also like to be apprised about the rationale / process / assumptions made and adopted by the CSO in their recent GDP advance estimates for 2016-17, which has been considered by independent experts as a possible over-estimation, particularly in the backdrop of demonetisation.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE (NSSO)

3. The Committee note that National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for conducting large scale nation-wide sample surveys for generating statistics for bridging data gaps on various socio-economic aspects, crucial for planning, policy formulation and informed decision making. They also note that National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) will be shortly launching nation-wide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with the primary objective of collecting data to measure quarterly changes of various statistical indicators of the labour market in urban area, as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators in both rural and urban areas so that it gives better insight into labour force dynamics. The Committee, are however, constrained to note the Ministry's continued engagement of contractual staff to collect

primary data through field surveys despite its own admission that Sample Surveys conducted by contract employees may affect the quality of data collected. They are also concerned on the wide variations in the results of sample surveys conducted by NSSO and various State Governments. There is a over-lapping surveys with conflicting and varied results, although the NSSO and the States employ the same person to conduct the surveys. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to hold wide consultations with the State Governments to find ways to synergise the survey procedures and methodologies to put an end to such variations once and for all so as to ensure qualitative and reliable data through them. The Committee emphasize that this process of launching periodic labour force survey for generating quarterly and annual data on employment etc. for rural and urban areas be operationalised in a time bound manner indicating real time data under intimation to this Committee.

MANPOWER RELATED ISSUES

4. The Committee note with deep concern the perennial shortage of manpower in the Ministry. As on 01.12.2016 there are 861 vacancies in Subordinate Statistical Service. In the absence of regular field staff as per requirement, the sample survey by NSSO will have to be conducted through contractual staff, which may affect the quality of data. Besides, the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) is not able to function optimally due to non-availability of adequate number of regular faculty members and the associated support staff dealing with the training, administrative and financial matters. Such a depleted strength in Statistical cadres can only give rise to an apprehension that it could seriously impact the reliability and credibility of data collected. It is to be recognised that the large rate of attrition in Subordinate Statistical Service and the resultant shortage of technically qualified manpower is a serious issue confronting the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, desire that better working conditions and appropriate incentives may be provided to the field staff, as this has a direct co-relation to the quality, coverage, timeliness and accuracy in collection, processing and dissemination of data. They would also recommend that the shortage of regular faculty members and support staff in the National Statistical Systems Training Academy should be immediately addressed on priority basis for better execution of all

the training programmes. Besides, the Ministry should make dedicated efforts for capacity building for production ,organisation and management of official statistics.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (ISI)

5. The Committee note that with the data analytic boom happening in the country, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is best poised to avail the benefits accruing there from with their expertise in computer science, statistics and mathematics all in one place and the Industry ready to have collaborations. The Committee also note that Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) funded Systems medicine bio-cluster (with a cluster of six organisations in the eastern part and in and around Kolkata) is being set-up, primarily targeted towards cancer studies. At the same time, the Committee are concerned about the mismatch in the pattern of budgetary estimates and spendings by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) during the past few financial years. The BE, RE and the actual expenditure for the year 2015-16 were 290.17 Crores, Rs. 214.67 Crores and Rs. 226 Crores, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 2016-17 were 252.81 Crores, 252.81 Crores and 191.97 Crores. These budgetary figures clearly depict a trend that the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) has not been able to fully utilize the allocated funds. Further, in the BE 2017-18 of the Ministry, the grant-in-aid to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is 'nil'. The BE for the year 2017-18 under revenue section is Rs. 274.15 crores. The Committee apprehend that such a pace of utilisation coupled with scanty budgetary allocations on the capital side may hamper the projects underway. The Committee are constrained to note that works pertaining to infrastructure development at various centres of Indian Statistical Institute, *especially* at Tezpur, Chennai and Giridih are not moving at the desired pace, resultantly at Giridih the land belonging to Indian Statistical Institute is under threat of encroachment by the land mafia operating in the region. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry and the Indian Statistical Institute to pace up the Capital works on mission mode. The Committee also expect the Ministry to provide sufficient funds on the capital side for the expansion of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) regarding infrastructure and upgradation of its centres / facilities in terms of academic excellence, Research and Development and Scientific expertise, so that this premier Institute can play its mandated role.

STRENGTHENING OF SURVEY CAPACITY IN THE NORTH-EAST

6. The Committee note that the Ministry is contemplating establishment and strengthening of survey capacity in the North-East, based on the recommendations of expert groups. They also note that the Ministry intends to open Regional Offices in all the remaining North-Eastern States, where there are no offices at the moment. However, under Major Head "2552" - North Eastern Area, the BE and reduced RE for the year 2015-16 were Rs. 40.25 Crores and Rs. 21.50 Crores respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 2016-17 was Rs. 30 Crores (both BE and RE). The allocation for the current fiscal has been slashed to Rs. 16.8 Crores only which is a reduction of 44%. Besides, grant-in-aid to State Governments and Union Territories Government has also been discontinued with these reduced allocation the objectives of the Ministry with respect to establishing and strengthening the survey capacity in North Eastern and also setting up Regional offices there may not be feasible. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry to make adequate allocations to the North Eastern Region, in particular for progressive strengthening and expansion of regular data collection in the region, which is a pre-requisite for socio-economic development of the region.

NEED FOR REAL TIME DATA ON EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

7. Needless to emphasise, lack of reliable and quality data poses a serious challenge to economic policy-making and its revival especially for employment. The Committee would therefore urge the Government to deploy the infrastructure available with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for collecting regular and up-to-date data on vital parameters like unemployment. Unlike in developed countries, where such data gets released every month, the NSSO conducts surveys on employment only once every five years. It is strange that for the intervening years, policy makers continue to use the same old data, which obviously distorts the prevailing employment scenario. As revival of employment is a stated goal of the government, it becomes absolutely necessary that accurate and current data on employment situation is readily available for formulating appropriate policy responses.

The Committee would thus like the NSSO to be tasked with this responsibility to collect employment data at shorter and regular intervals.

DATA DYNAMICS

8. The Committee note that the Ministry have taken certain initiatives such as survey of service sector based on establishment frame which has been collated from economic census database, the directory of establishments from State DEAs and the Corporate affairs database of companies. This effort will compliment the annual survey of industries which is a major source for describing manufacturing sector and will provide better idea of the service sector. Further, the long awaited revision of the index of industrial production is in the process of getting official approval. Also, the NSS survey programme is being redesigned to not only increase the frequency of certain surveys of high demand, namely, Consumption Survey, but will also cover household consumption, expenditure on education and health on regular quinquennial basis. Furthermore, the Committee note, that the Ministry are hoping to increase the frequency of "situation assessment" of farmers debt investment survey and tax survey. The Committee are convinced that these precise steps would surely improve the quality of statistics in certain critical areas, *hitherto* unattended and left as gaps in data. They, however, emphasize that these steps should be vigorously pursued to conclusive end to ensure successful implementation on the ground. Also, they desire to be kept abreast of the progress in the matter.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

9. The Committee were apprised that at General Assembly level, the United Nations endorsed the UN Fundamental Principles after a long time, as a lead up to the SDG agenda. As a follow-up, the Government is in the process of formulating a National policy on Official Statistics which will be placed before the Cabinet in the coming year. While the Committee expect that National Policy for Statistics would be approved at the earliest, they emphasize that the base line for SDG indicator framework has already been delayed. They, therefore, urge that the indicator framework list with respect to SDGs should be prepared at National and State level, keeping in mind the specifics of

regions at local level, needs of hilly and mountain states, coastal states etc. They emphasize that this project should be expedited and taken up on priority basis. The Committee would recommend in this regard that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should be separately and distinctly reflected in the Union Budget and respective Demand for Grants of the Ministries / Departments and the targets dovetailed with individual programmes / schemes.

New Delhi;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY,
CHAIRPERSON,
Standing Committee on Finance

Minutes of the Eleventh sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2016-17) The Committee sat on Thursday, the 16 February, 2017 from 1100 hrs. to 1445 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nishikant Dubey
3. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
4. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Shri Prem Das Rai
7. Prof. Saugata Roy
8. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
9. Shri Kiritbhai Solanki
10. Shri Dinesh Trivedi

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Naresh Gujral
12. Shri Ajay Sancheti
13. Shri Digvijaya Singh
14. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

1.	Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri R.C. Tiwari	-	Director
3.	Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	-	Deputy Secretary

PART I (1100 hrs - 1230 hrs)

WITNESSES

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Impementation

1. Dr. T.C.A Anant, Chief Statistician of India & Secretary (S&PI)
2. Shri Sanjiv Mittal, Additional Secretary (S&PI)
3. Prof. Sanghmitra Bandhopadhyay, Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

4. Shri Gurcharan Manna, Director General (CSO) and DG & CEO, NSSO
5. Shri Arun Kumar Yadav, Joint Secretary (Admin.)
6. Smt. Shalini A. Bhoyar, DDG, FOD
7. Shri D.P. Mondal, DDG, NSSTA
8. Shri P.C. Sarker, DDG, DPD, Kolkata
9. Smt. G.S. Lakshmi, DDG, ESD
10. Shri Ajay Kumar Gupta, DDG, Coordination & Publication
11. Shri P.S. Bose, DDG, SDRD, Kolkata
12. Shri Panchanan Dash, DDG, Computer Centre
13. Shri Kuldeep K. Lamba, DDG, PI Wing
14. Dr. Vidya Dhar, DDG, NSC

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Witnesses to the Sitting of the Committee.

3. After the customary welcome, the Witnesses briefed the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

4. Once the briefing was over, the Members sought clarification on a wide range of issues including measures initiated to modernize and streamline the processes and methodologies of data collection, compilation and dissemination making them more accurate, relevant and reliable in the system of planning and governance, UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Sustainable Development Goals, National Policy on Official Statistics, Periodic Labour Force Survey, revision of Index of Industrial production, situation assessment of farmers and debt investment survey, establishing and strengthening survey capacity in North-East, Cadre Review of Indian Statistical Service, National fact sheet on economic indicators, Indian Statistical Institute, systems medicine bio-cluster, impact analysis of demonetisation, MPLADS, Capacity development scheme, NSSO, CSO, GDP, Infrastructure and Project Monitoring, Twenty-point programme etc.

5. The Chairperson then directed the representatives of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within 07 days to the Secretariat.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned for tea break.

PART II (1245 hrs - 1330 hrs)

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(The witnesses then withdrew)

PART III (1420 hrs onwards)

WITNESSES

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(The witnesses then withdrew)

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

The Committee then adjourned.

Minutes of the Twelfth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance
The Committee sat on Thursday, the 9 March, 2017 from 1500 hrs to 1715 hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.
PRESENT

Dr. M. Veerappa Moily - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu
3. Shri Nishikant Dubey
4. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
5. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta
6. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria
7. Shri Chandrakant B. Khaire
8. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
9. Prof. Saugata Roy
10. Shri Gajendra Singh Sekhawat
11. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
12. Shri Anil Shirole
13. Dr. Kiritbhai Solanki
14. Shri Dinesh Trivedi
15. Shri Shivkumar Udasi

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Naresh Gujral
17. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
18. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
19. Shri Ajay Sancheti
20. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

1.	Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri R.C. Tiwari	-	Director
3.	Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan	-	Additional Director

WITNESSES

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3. Thereafter, the Committee took up the following draft reports for consideration and adoption:

(i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).

(ii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(iii) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports mentioned at Sl. No. (iii) and (iv) above with minor modifications and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present these Reports to Parliament. The Committee deferred the consideration of draft Reports mentioned at Sl. No. (i) and (ii) to a later date.

The Committee then adjourned.